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work" are ably discussed. A plan, not sufficiently considered, seems to be the regulation of industry and of commerce whereby the state law may follow the example of trade unions in certain sections of the cycle trade, and require each trade to be so organized that it not only may fit the manufacture of various types of products into the various seasons, but also may improve conditions by securing "retention of workers during slack periods by short time," by working of stock, by reduction of overtime, and even by compulsion of time agreements for definite length seasons.

This volume is the outcome of a seminar at the London School of Economics and Political Science during the session of 1910, and is satisfactory evidence of the value of "students' work."

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*English Apprenticeship and Child Labour. A History.* By JOCELYN DUNLOP and R. D. DENMAN. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. 390. \$3.00.)

*The Child in the City.* Edited by SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE. (Chicago: Publications of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. 1912. Pp. xiii, 502. \$1.50.)

*The Wage-earning Boy.* By CLARENCE C. ROBINSON. (New York: Association Press. 1912. Pp. 108. \$.25.)

The first of these books is printed as one of joint authorship, but the entire volume, except the concluding chapter, is the work of Mr. Dunlop. It is the story, in its more important aspects, of juvenile labor in England from mediaeval times to the twentieth century; it points out the causes for the rise and decline of apprenticeship, analyzes the modern problem of child labor, and suggests certain remedies for its attendant evils.

Contrary to common opinion, the regular employment of children did not begin in the eighteenth century with the rise of modern industrialism. It was a product of capitalism and other causes which long preceded the factory system. "In Mediaeval England children were employed as freely and at as early an age as ever they have been under the factory system." During the handicraft period, juvenile service formed an important factor in industry, but it was utilized chiefly to train the youth for his life work. Child labor was an educative process; as a labor supply it was incidental. Under the factory system juvenile service was desired as an object in itself. The work was un-

educative. Morally and economically unregulated, child labor is condemned. Premature labor renders the child less efficient during his later years. In the long run the employer is likewise handicapped by the poor quality of service which he has unwittingly helped to produce.

Apprenticeship was first used by private artisans as a method for training assistant help. Later it was enforced by the guilds, the towns, and finally, after the enactment of the Statute of Artificers in 1562, it became the general legal method to be followed by all young persons who desired to engage in any trade. It was a national system of technical education, conducted at a minimum cost, but was remarkably efficient. The system was probably introduced early in the thirteenth century, was widely established during the fifteenth and sixteenth, began to decline in the seventeenth, and fell to pieces even more rapidly after the appearance of modern industrialism.

The decline of apprenticeship is attributed to the rise of modern capitalism, and to the changed methods of production. Wealthy masters and employees became restless under its restrictions. Foreign trade then developing could not be adequately fostered under the domestic system. Also, the spirit of individualism created discontent with the old order. It was the misery of the pauper apprentices that stirred public opinion at a time when it was not sensitive to social disorder and distress. The repeal of the Statute of Artificers in 1814, two and one half centuries after its enactment, marked the formal end of the national system.

The concluding chapter sketches the modern problem of the child in industry where he appears "as wage earner, as independent workman, as machine-minder, and as the ubiquitous message, errand or van boy, and odd jobs lad." Four reform measures are suggested: (1) raising the school age, (2) creation of compulsory continuation classes, (3) further regulation of employment out of school hours, and (4) appointment of juvenile advisory committees. These plans are being worked out in England at the present time.

The book reflects wide and careful research. The subject-matter makes extremely interesting reading despite the fact that the main theme has scarcely more than academic interest. It is doubtful if anyone, within the immediate future, will find it necessary to rewrite the history of English apprenticeship. A well-classified bibliography is added, which, together with the abundant foot-

notes throughout the work, forms an excellent list of references on the subject of apprenticeship in England.

*The Child in the City* contains the series of papers and addresses presented at the various conferences held in connection with the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit, May 11-25, 1911. The object of these meetings was twofold: (1) to present the subject of child welfare work to the public, and (2) to afford those engaged in practical work an opportunity to discuss the problems involved and to consider methods for improvement. The papers published, about fifty in number, suggest a wide field for study. They consider the child in a personal relationship, also from a larger social and economic point of view.

While the main problem—the status and welfare of the child—was discussed by all the speakers, the point of approach of each was different, so that, considered as a whole, the volume contains a fairly complete discussion of some of the more important problems connected with child life in the modern city.

The author of *The Wage-earning Boy*, a trained worker among boys, emphasizes the social needs of those who have attained the age at which they may leave school and become wage-earners. At this period they are subject to unusual temptations and need special advice and guidance. The volume is a handbook of suggestions for those forming or directing boys' clubs, with special reference to the methods used by the Young Men's Christian Association in dealing with this class. Little attempt is made to analyze the industrial problems associated with boy labor. The book contains valuable suggestions for the active worker among boys.

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#### NEW BOOKS

BEAUQUIS, A. *Guide pratique de la réglementation du travail dans les établissements de l'industrie textile chanvre, coton, jute, laine, lin, soie.* (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1913. Pp. viii, 248. 6 fr.)

BLOCH, R. and CHAUMEL, H. *Traité théorique et pratique des conseils de prud'hommes.* (Paris: Alcan. 1913. 12 fr.)

BRANDT-WYT, R. *Hauswirtschaftliche Nahrungsmittelkonsumtion und Frauenarbeit.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1913. 3 m.)

BROOKS, J. G. *American syndicalism. The I. W. W.* (New York: Macmillan. 1913. Pp. 264. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.